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Kinloch SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic rinted during the month of February, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

.74,350 15 74,170 2..... 77,960 18...... 78,550 8 Sunday .. 95,120 | 17 Sunday .. 94,720 1......74,360 18.......74,200 7....... 74,520 21 75,180 9 78,130 23 80,650 10 Sunday. .95,260 24 Sunday .. 98,675 11..........74,710 25............75,160 12...... 76,470 26..... 75,680 18..... 77,400 27..... 74,970

Total for the month......2,196,675 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed Net number distributed 2,132,728 Average daily distribution 76,169 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was 9.16 per cent.

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23th day of February, 1901.

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

WHAT HE DID DO.

"Census Supervisor McBurney has sworn," says one of the St. Nicholas secret-caucus organs, "that many thousands of fraudulent names have been

No. The census man employed by the Republicans swore that he hired a number of men to go around the Twelfth they can only fool the people into elect-District and ask questions. From their ing Parker. For-"the boys who do the reports he constructed a table in which it appeared that fifteen or twenty thousand names on the registration lists did | nuts." not belong there; and that fifteen or twenty thousand qualified citizens resident in the district did not register.

Whether his figures on either side were fifteen thousand or twenty thousand is of no moment. One number is as reliable as the other; having been deduced from a loose and worthless unofficial and hasty canvass.

As far as proving snything goes, the table is on its face absurd. There was no such number of unregistered bonafide citizens: and there was no such number of fraudulent names. In any Congressional district in the United States a hasty, unverified and rough canvass of that sort would be likely to produce the same result. That canvass was never designed to prove anything. It was made chiefly to give the Republican machine a chance to divert public attention from municipal corruption: and next to give a chance in Washington for a little buncombe.

SPREAD THE NET.

"Democrats are going to help Zachritz at the primaries" is the burden of a song now being warbled by both Re-Then there is a magnificent opportuni-

ty to put a lot of Democrats in fall: provided the Republican organs have next week the evidence they profess in advance to possess.

The opportunity is so inviting that good generalship would suggest a masterly ellence at this time in order to achieve a productive coup at the pricaries. The Republican organization is thorough. It is familiar with the precincts. There should be little trouble in identifying Democrats at the primaries. The moral effect of capturing several hundred Democrats in the act of fraudulent voting at the primaries would be worth several thousand votes to the ublican ticket in April. Clever politics points to the bagging of the

Besides, the Republicans claim to know all about the details of fraudulent registration. Such knowledge must give them command over the proceedings of the kind of men who would attempt, though Democrats last fall, to vote at blican primaries. All the Republican workers need to do is to spread the

Concerted uproar at this time does not seem to confirm the claim of a combine between Zachritz and certain Democrats. It looks rather like a combine of the star-chamber organs to smother its with a damaging allegation. This is the more probable from the fact that the entire fusiliade of the two organs has no further excuse than that said that some of the boys said that they liked Zachritz.

CONVICTS AND GOOD ROADS.

It is in order to commend the practical common sense in evidence in the bill just introduced in the Illinois Legislature, under the auspices of the Na-tional Good Roads Association, providing for the employment of convict abor in the preparation of road material

set to work on the roads, but will work hulls and tremendously heavy the preparation of roadmaking material. This material will be loaded on trains at the prisons and given to the various counties in proportion to their population, the counties paying only the cost of freight from the penitentiary.

Almost equal in importance, however, to the removal of convict labor from competition with free labor is the fact of the great benefit to the roadmaking movement contained in this measure. The problem of proper road material in in modern warfare. Without the justisufficient quantity will thus be solved for every State that may pass such a law. Its apportionment to the various counties could easily be regulated to the satisfaction of all. The expense of good roads, in money and labor, would be greatly lessened to every county. The consequent progress of road improvement should, therefore be emi-

nently satisfactory. It is stated that a similar bill, made to conform to the Constitution of the State of Missouri, will shortly be introduced at Jefferson City. It should receive the earnest consideration and the appreciative action which such a bill

IT'S "NUTS" THEY WANT.

In all probability there will now be no difficulty in persuading Mayor Ziegenhein and the Ziegenhein push, as is desired by Republican Candidate Parker's managers, to work zealously for Mr. Parker without insisting upon occupying a prominent place near the center of the stage.

This is because the Ziegenhein gang entertains no foolish and immature yearning for the possible "glory" that may attach to a political campaign. What the gang wants is a more material reward in the event of success at the primaries and on the day of elections. They know that glory butters no parsnips, and, to the average gangster, one good graft at the municipality's expense beats all the glory in the world. And the Ziegenhein gang now feels assured of its possession of many a good graft if Mr. Parker is elected to the Mayoralty of St. Louis.

The gang became satisfied of this when Candidate Parker made a speech to them last Wednesday night. It was a frank and convincing speech-just the sort of speech that gangsters love to hear. "The boys who do the work at the election," said Mr. Parker, beaming upon "the boys," who in turn beamed back on him, "are the boys who will get the nuts." And upon hearing this glad news the gang whooped and hurrahed until they made the welkin ring. They are hungry for nuts, and until that moment they had no assurance that Candidate Parker would be willing to satisfy their hunger.

Thus it is that Mayor Ziegenhein will hereafter gracefully refrain from taking a too-prominent place at the Parker meetings, and that the Ziegenhein gang will do its glad work for Parker sufficlently under cover to keep the taint of the gang and the machine from Candidate Parker's reform "front." It will be all right in the wind-up, you know, if work at the election," says Candidate Parker, "are the boys who will get the

ABATE THE SMOKE.

The House Committee of the General Assembly will hear argument this morning on the smoke-abatement bill. A large St. Louis delegation, composed of prominent merchants and representative men, will appear before the committee to urge a favorable report. These gentlemen are prepared with the testimony of men are prepared with the cabanned is the instance of the anti-winerom crusaders by Senator Walker were engrossed at the instance of the anti-winerom crusaders by Senator Walker were engrossed at the instance of the anti-winerom crusaders by Senator Walker were engrossed in the Senate to-day, with two of the best the instance of the anti-winerom crusaders by Senator Walker were engrossed in the Senate to-day, with two of the instance of the anti-winerom crusaders by Senator Walker be at the instance of the anti men are prepared with the testimony of some of the largest manufacturers in St. Louis to the effect that there is no boller plant in this city which cannot, in the present state of the art, be made practically free from smoke.

The bill declares that "the emission or discharge into the open air of dense smoke is hereby declared to be a nuisance." Persons on whose premises such dense smoke is emitted are declared guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100 a day, and each and every day on which said smoke shall be emitted shall constitute a separate offense. The bill also contains a provision which takes away any possible objection; to the effect that it shall be a good defense if the person charged with the violation of the law shall show to the satisfaction of the jury that there is no the basis of Cabanne action against known device by the application of which the emission of dense smoke could have been prevented.

Nothing could be more reasonable than such a law. It does not require anything impossible, and its aim is to relieve the cities of Missouri of a nuisance which hangs over us day and night and causes great inconvenience. It taints the air we breathe; it darkens the daylight; it defaces our homes; damages our clothing; makes our offices and stores almost intolerable and impairs our health. Every one knows that it arises mainly from the careless use of coal in firing furnaces. It could be prevented in most cases and in all cases abated by simple expedients and reasonable care. The city of St. Louis is powerless to correct this evil; it having been held by the Supreme Court that our Municipal Assembly has no power to pass an ordinance of the necessary

The argument has been used against this bill that it will drive manufacturing plants from the city. This is untenable. Modern scientific improvement has made it quite possible to equip steam-making plants in such wise as to avoid the

TORPEDO-BOAT PERILS. Building vessels of war that from the day of their launching contain a menace of greater danger to their crews than to the enemy will strike the American people as constituting an unwarranted recklessness on the part of the Govern-

ment responsible for such craft. Yet this is exactly what has be done, under Government orders, at a certain Philadelphia shipbuilding yard, if the testimony of the president of the shipbuilding company be accepted as

convincing. According to this declaration of the builder, the three new torpedo boats for the American Navy, the Barry, Chauney and Bainbridge, are veritable deathtraps. They are not expected to last the fact that it promises to solve in the simplest manner the problem of removing prison labor from competition with of drowning for those manning them. from the very first, are full of the peril abor. Convicts will no longer be This is owing to their extremely light cere good-government friends to crack.

in the stockades at the penitentiaries in chinery and the submarine service required of them. The crews must be kept below with the decks battened down. "Should the smallest pin in the machinery give way," says President Seddinger of the building company, "the boats will go to the bottom with every one on board." And he refuses to risk his life on even the trial trip.

It would surely seem that ship construction of this nature is based on a too merciless disregard of human life fying necessity, it makes a forlorn hope of every seaward venture of a torpedo boat. Are we not going ahead just a bit too fast in this field? The question is apt to be emphatically answered in the affirmative if the trial trip of the Barry, Chauncey or Bainbridge should, by any ghastly chance, confirm the estimate of the menace to their crews so openly put forth by their builder.

THE COLOSSUS.

There is something almost awe-inspiring in the published figures going to show that the new Steel Trust organized for the vast amount of \$1,100,000,000the largest capitalization of one concern vet known in the world's history.

Equally impressive, and equally menacing in its significance, is the enumeration of kindred interests that will be controlled by this gigantic corporation. Steel and wire companies, tube works, bridgebuilding plants, tin-plate factories, iron mines-these are but an introductory outline of the absorbent achievements of the Steel Trust. Whatever it needs or may covet, it will possess—this is the teaching of its lesson thus far.

The little group of men at the head of the Steel Trust are men of a surpassing ambition. They are the most typical product of their time. An age of commercialism has evolved the new leader and maker of history-the multimillionarie who brings things to pass by the compelling potency of money. This man is now master of the situation; just as the fighting man was once its master and the statesman later. The monopoly magnate has made the fighting man and the statesman servile to his will. He directs policies. He begins and terminates wars.

The influences represented by the men at the head of the Steel Trust are at the present time in control of the American and of the English Governments to an especial extent. It is they that have compelled us to violate the Constitution. They will dictate our course with regard to Cuba and the Philippines. They forced England into the war against the Boers. They will dominate the settlement of the Chinese question. It is their money that talksthe world's Governments obey.

The American Steel Trust, capitalized for \$1,100,000,000, will be heard from in the next Presidential election. It will also make its power felt in American legislation. For what are its master-minds striving? For more millions. Millions for themselves, at the expense of the people. Will this mean good government for the people? Not on your life. It means good govern-

CABANNE AND THE GANG.

nicipal Assembly. The opportunity for grafting presented by the necessity for an exceptional amount of most important legislation created by the World's Fair movement offers an irresistible temptation to the gangsters. They will leave nothing undone to gain control of the Assembly during the World's Fair

There is no tremendous difficulty confronting Cabanne voters who are determined that only good men shall be nominated to the House of Delegates from their district. They are in the vast majority. The success of the gang in nominating and electing gang candidates is utterly contingent upon the failure of reputable citizens to perform their duty at the primaries and on the day of election. This truth is plainly recognized by the gang, and should form gang trickery.

If, as is now proposed, the members of the Citizens' Republican Club of Cabanne report for duty at the polls next Tuesday, resolved that no gang skullduggery shall be practiced at their expense, and maintain a close watch on the proceedings, aggressive to denounce and forbid corrupt methods, they can easily defeat the schemes of the Ziegenhein push. All that is needed is organization, resolution and vigilance.

If Democrats could really compel results at Republican open primaries would Republicans have been so eager for this method of nominating local candidates?

Could the Republican reform candidate's machine pledge of "nuts for the boys" have been honestly made by a sincere friend of good government?

"Football educates the man who plays it." says the Dean of Harvard. This is probably that "education in the school of hard knocks" you hear of.

Remember, voters-"the boys work for Parker's election are the boys who will get the nuts." Make sure that Parker isn't elected.

And now it's Colonel Ed Butler who will bring about Zachritz's nomination next Tuesday. This is indeed rough on In the \$41,000,000 reduction of the war tax there is an inferential indica-

tion of the wisdom of avoiding war and war taxes. Let's wait to hear from Minister Conger before acting on that face-slapping story told by Silk-Merchant Chamot of

Limburger cheese in an East St. Louisan's pocket stopped a bullet. It was probably a soft-nosed dum-dum projec-

That Parker promise of "nuts for the boys" is a pretty hard nut for his sin-

FIGHT IS IN VAIN.

House Adopts Hall Medical-Practice Bill With a Substantial Majority.

LIVELY DEBATE ON MEASURE.

Anti-Wineroom Bills Engrossed, With Two Amendments-Senate Apportionment Committee Reports.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,

Jefferson City, March 1.—The Christian Scientists to-day made a strong fight in by Pierpont Morgan is to be capitalized the House against the Hall medical practice bill, but on the roll call for final passage the bill showed greater strength than it had shown on engrossment. The vote on engrossment was 77 to 44. On final passage today it was 84 to 42, in spite of the fact that a number of Republicans, among them Abercromble, Mischel, Maynard, Gardner, Aydelott and Lombar, who had voted for it on final passage.

A caucus of House Republicans was held last night at the Central Hotel, to consider putting into practice plans for the obstrucion of legislation with a special eye on the Hall medical practice bill. Jones of Schuyl-er, a physician and a Democrat, who was greatly in favor of the bill, had made a powerful speech against the amendments to the Nesbit law demanded by the Republicans. The project of "getting even" by opposing the Hall bill, which Jones strongly avored, suggested itself to some Repub licans, and they called a caucus of House Republicans to consider partly opposition to the measure and obstructive measures in

The three first names on the roll call-Abercromble, Adams and Aydelott—are those of Republicans, They all voted against the measure, although two of them had

voted for it for engrossment.

A large number of Republicans who had voted for the bill on engrossment, unwillvoted for the bill on engrossment, unwilling to stultify themselves by reversing their former vote on the measure, refrained from voting on the first cell of the roll, but when the bill carried without them added their votes to the victorious side. The Republicans who falled to vote on the first call of the roll were Getchell, Hawthorne, Murphy, Officer, Pitts, Praisewater, Reeves, Ruler, Speer and Thilenius.

The debate on the Hall bill lasted some four hours, Hall leading the fight for the measure and Blair of Dekalb the fight eguinst it. Nelson, Conkling and Kendrick spoke for the bill, and Lombar, Weaver and Lane against it.

The vote was as follows:

Carried by Good Majroity.

Carried by Good Majroity.

Ayes—Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Barrett, Blair of Hickory, Calvert, Campbell, Carter, Chasteen, Clay, Coffman, Conkilng, Coanor, Creson, Delgell, Dickinson, Dorris, Eversole, Farley, Getchell, Gipson, Green, Griffin, Hackney, Hains, Hail, Hamilton, Hawthorne, Hensley, Heess, Hildreth, Holmes, Horn, Huck, Hudson, Jones, Kendrick, Kennedy, Kirley, Lindsey, Lockor, Long, Lypch, McCarthy, McKee, McKenny, Marbut, Miller, Murphy, Nelson, Nicholson, Officer, Patton, Phillips, Pirtile, Pitts, Porth, Reinmiller, Roberts of Pemiscot, Roberts of Boune, Salmering, Simmons, Smith, Speer, Stewart, Stumberg, Sturgis, Sullivan, Tandy, Tapley, Thilenius, Todd, Ward, Weinhold, Welker, Williams of Clay, Williams of Scott, Wilson, Wolf, Woods, Woolfolk, Young, Whitecotton—St.
Noes—Messra, Abercromble, Adama, Aydelott, Blair of DeKalb, Bradley, Carmack, Crandell, Duval, Edmondson, Gardner, Groom, Hamby, Hawkins, Holland, Howard, Hutchinson, January, Lane, Lehr, Lightholder, Lombar, McLane, Maynard, Mischel, Organ, Palmer, Praisewater, Randell, Reeves, Richter, Hisk, Ruler, Shely, Sickles, Spears, Steel, Sievens, Wallace, Warren, Weaver, Weil, Windler—2. Carried by Good Majroity.

Amendments to Winercom Bill.

Shannon County from the Sixteenth to the Thirteenth District, Stone from the Four-teenth to the Fifteenth, Lawrence from the Fifteenth to the Sixth and Ray from the Third to the Fifth. The objection is made by those who favor the House bill that the last-named change would cut the Democratic majority in the Third District to

1,000.

The House Apportionment Committee to-day reported favorably the Locker, or House reapportionment, bill.

The Senate to-day passed the bill of Senator Smith, providing for the institution is Missouri towns of the Bertillon system ocriminal identification. The measure is factorial towns of the second statement of the second seco vored by the Police Department of St. Louis. The bill received but one adverse vote, that of Senator Tandy. The bill now goes to the

House.

Senator Clarke presented a petilition in favor of the dairymen's bill relating to the imitation of butter.

Senator Rubey presented a petilion from citizens of Missouri for the establishment of a chair of music in the State University.

Hills Introduced. Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:
By Clay: No. 319, providing that County Attorneys shall be elected for four years instead of two, as now, and that they shall be ineligible to re-election.
By Walker: Nos. 329 and 321, to reduce the limits of interest at which county school funds are to be invested from a maximum of 8 per cent to a maximum of 6 per cent to a minimum of 4 per cent.
Senator Rollins's bill to prevent the sale of cocaine except on prescription of a phy-

Senator Rollins's off to prevent the sate of cocaine except on prescription of a physician or druggist was sent to engrossment in the Senate.
"Thousands of persons in St. Louis," said Senator Rollins, speaking on the bill, "are intoxicated with cocaine, and 40 or 50 per cent of the crime in St. Louis is directly attributed to cocaine intoxication." Proceedings in the House.

In the House to-day Wolf presented a re-monstrance from the town of Strafford against the abolition of the Green County Criminal Court.
The following bills were introduced in the By Phillips: No. 639, to require street rail-ways in Missouri to issue transfers at all intersecting points. ntersecting points. By Phillips: No. 631, to limit the charges

By Phillips: No. 631, to limit the charges of telephone companies to \$4 a month in business houses, and to \$2 for residences. By Aydelott: No. 632, the Republican bill for apportioning the State into sixteen congressional districts.

By Carmack: No. 633, relating to usury and its punishment.

By Hall: No. 634, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

By Duncan: Nos. 635 and 636, to correct errors which caused Governor Dockery to veto former measures.

By Hackney: No. 637, to appropriate \$5,000 to carry on litization to determine the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska.

Hamilton, for the Committee on Approbraska.

Hamilton, for the Committee on Appropriations, reported unfavorably the bill appropriating \$40.00 for an additional building at the Kirksville Normal School; also the bills to reimburse Chariton, Grundy and Audrain counties and Salt Pond Township for sums alleged to have been paid wrongfully into the State Treasury.

The Ways and Medns Committee reported adversely the measure establishing the of 175.000 population.

A resolution was presented in the House by Porth to grant Lincoln Institute the use of the Hall of Representatives on the evening of March 7 for a concert for Senators and Representatives.

JOHN C. LEBENS.

DOCKERY'S FIRST VETO. Governor Objects to Vague Title and Contents of Bill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 1.—Governor
Dockery vetoed his first bill to-day—House bill No. & The ground stated was that the bill contained more than one subject in its context and that the subjects were not clearly expressed in the title. The bill proposed to change the application of the act relating to charity boards to apply to counties containing cities of 50,000 to 150,000, instead of 50,000 to 100,000, as before. The bill also proposed to increase the amount al-

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HOUSE ADOPTS CUBAN AND PHILIPPINE AMENDMENTS.

Extra Session—Democrats Denounced Both Declarations.

Washington, March 1.—The House re-moved all possibility of an extra session or sanitation of the island to protect ourmoved all possibility of an extra session to-day by concurring in the Senate amend-ments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. Loud of California, Mr. Driscoll of New York, and Mr. Mann of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin answered present and was not paired. The bill now goes to

The House was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the Committee on Rules which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The Democrats attempted to debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments were defended by the Republicans and assalled by the Democrats,

The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate, when Mr. Hull of Iowa, whose name had been connected with a lumber and devolpment company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise which was not look-ing for Government favors. Subsequently, when he stated that the company would not have invested money if Bryan had been elected, the Democrats jeered and hissed and shouted that it was because if Bryan had been elected the Philippines would not have been exploited. Mr. Lentz of Ohio challenged Mr. Hull's right to vote, but Mr. Hull voted aye.

Indian Bill Disposed Of. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages. The revenue-cutter-service bill was sidetracked early in the day by a vote of the House.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Bull of Rhode Island, Mr. Joy of Missouri and Mr. Bartlett of Georgia as temporary Committee on Accounts, until the meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, presented the special rule providing for a vote on a motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the army bill after one hour's debate on each side. He demanded the previous question upon the adoption of the rule, which was ordered—139 to 120. This allowed twenty minutes on a side for debate on the adop

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, declared that the rule was designed to force a vote after two hours' debate upon the most important issue in the history of the country. The Philippine and Guban amendments engrafted upon the army bill by the Senate were offensive, obnoxious and uncon-stitutional. They had been placed upon the bill in opposition to every rule of the House. Yet no opportunity was to be allowed to amend them. Under the Senate amendment there would be governed 10,000,000 Filipinos as American subjects without the right of constitutional guarantees. What Congress proposed in regard to Cuba would deny the people the free and independent government which the Government solemnly promise the Cubans and the world.

Denounced by De Armond.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri passionately declared that we were now having the first real congressional taste of imperialism real congressional taste of imperialism. Heretofore Congress, he said, had shirked its duty and had allowed the President to peror. Now, without opportunity for dis-cussion, hardly for protest, imperialism was to be sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. He declared that "by trades, bargains and connivances' the rights of 10,000,000 people in the Philippines were to be frittered away. A war in Cuba was to

"I commend to the tyrants here the plun der they will get," said he. "For myself, I stand true to my conception of duty, and I condemn the infamy they are perpetrating."

Mr. Lacey of Iowa called the attention of posed method of government was purely temporary. In time a permanent form of government would be established. Mr. Richardson said that if the act for the government of the Louisiana Purchase was substituted for the proposed proposition ery Democrat would vote for it.

Defended by Dalzell.

Mr. Dalzell insisted that the method pro-posed for securing a vote upon the pending proposition was not unusual in the closing hours of Congress, and cited several cases in Democratic Congresses when anal-ogous proceedings were had. It is asserted that the proposition relative to the Philip-

shall otherwise provide. It cannot provide otherwise without the approval of the Pres-

"This act." replied Mr. Dalzell, "is much more generous than that enacted for the government of the Louisiana Territory."

He called attention to the fact that the President's instructions to the Philippine Commission gave to the Filipinos every constitutional guarantee, including the right of trial by jury. As to the Cuban amendment, it simply provided for the mainteword to unanimous consent legislation.

lowed to the board for fees and salaries from \$900 to \$1,500 a year.

No attempt was made by the Assembly to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, but Senator Haynes presented in the Senate two bills as substitutes for the vetoed measures.

Conferees, but it is probable they will meet before Monday, nevertheless.

HE MAY DECIDE A TIE VOTE. r Dockery returned to the House

Governor Dockery returned to the House approved the bill relating to changes of venue in Jackson County, and the bill of Hidreth to prevent ducks, chickens and geese from running at large.

A number of bills, approved by Governor Dockery, were also sent back to the Senate. One was Senator Morton's bill for the creation and appointment of a Pardon Clerk to assist the Governor by recommendation in disposing of the large accumulation of applications for pardons. This makes the bill a law. The clerk is to be appointed by the Governor for two years at a salary of \$2,500

Governor for two years at a salary of \$2.500 a year.

Another bill was that of Senator Clay placing telephone companies on a par with telegraph companies in the protection of its wires, poles and other property.

Governor Dockery also approved the bill by Senator Thomas to raise the salary of the chief clerk of the State Superintendent of Education from \$1.500 to \$2.000.

Another bill approved was to limit the compensation of collectors for the collection of levee taxes to 1 per cent of the amount collected, and one changing the law relating to registration in Springfield.

NAME CONFERENCE COMMITTEES. New Move in Franchise Tax Messure REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Jefferson City, Mo., March 1.-Leutenant Governor Lee to-day appointed as the Sanate Conference Committee on the franchise tax bill, Senators Martin, Morton and Clarke. Senator Martin is chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee and a strong champion of the House franchise tax bill. Senator Morton is an equally strong supporter of the Senate bill. Senator Clarke is a Republican and is also a supporter of the Senate bill. It is the practice in all parliamentary bodies to appoint the Conference Committee from the majority.

The Conference Committee appointed by Speaker Whitecotton, to represent the House in the franchise tax conference were Hawkins, Duval and Sickles, Hawkins is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Duval and Sickles are both supporters of the House bill. Sickles is a Republican.

The Senate's adjournment until Monday. tax bill, Senators Martin, Morton and publican.

The Senate's adjournment until Monday will make it impossible for the House to inform the Senate of the appointment of the Monday, March 4.

selves and the Cuban people. rule was adopted-145 to 127.

Richardson Attempts Delay. Mr. Richardson then attempted to delay proceedings by a point of order, but was overruled by the Speaker, and the House tabled Mr. Richardson's appeal from the

decision by 140 to 117.

Mr. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, then moved to concur in the Senate amendments in gross. He said with but two days of the session remaining a majority of his committee be-lieved that the wisest course to pursue was to accept the Senate amendments, Per-sonally, he believed the Senate provisions regarding Cuba were eminently wise, and that those regarding the Philippines were a limitation of the President's power.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, supporting the Philippine and Cuban amendments, related the circumstances in connection with the Osten manifesto in 1854, when the emissaries of a Democratic President offered \$100,000. 000 for the island of Cuba. That, he said, was one of the Democratic traditions upon this subject. Another was the Louislana Purchase and the government of that Territory, Still another was the government of

Mr. Corliss of Michigan indorsed th Philippine and Cuban amendments and concluded by expressing the hope that some day in the future Cuba would be annexed to the United States.

Mr. J. R. Williams of Hilnois, in contrasting the Democratic policy of the past to-ward Cuba with the Republican policy of the present, said the former desired to buy Cuba, while the latter was trying to steal it. Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, Mr. Dinsmore o Arkansas, Mr. Cox of Tennessee, Mr. Davis of Florida, Mr. Hay of Virginia, Mr. Spark-man of Florida and Mr. Jones of Virginia spoke briefly in opposition.

Mr. Slaydon of Texas charged that w were dishonoring ourselves in not redeem ing our pledge to Cuba and to the world. Mr. Moody of Massachusetts said he would not have addressed the House had it not been for Mr. Corliss's remarks. I he believed the Cuban amendment had the meaning or tendency (annexation) attributed to it by Mr. Corliss, he said he would have no hesitation in voting against it. He believed that Congress and the American people were bound in honor by the Teller

Hull Created an Uproar Mr. Hull created an uproar when, during the debate, he spoke of the insinuations which had been made against him person-ally on account of his connection with the Philippine Lumber and Development Company. He said he had been made a target of during the campaign on account of his connection with that company. William J. Bryan, he said, had first called atten-

"I will say," he continued, "that I am the same man whose name has been used in connection with that lumber company. I have something invested in it. It is a legitimate enterprise. It has never asked a favor of the Government. I will say that when I cannot invest my money in a legiti-mate enterprise I will quit politics. I do not care to be a drone, depending on my politics for my living." (Applause.) Mr. Hull added that during the campaign

Mr. Hull added that during the campaign the syndicate had decided to suspend operations and not invest a dollar if Bryan was elected, but if McKinley was elected it had decided to invest every dollar it had. This statement, made just as Mr. Hull's time expired, created a tremendous uproar. Democrats jeered and some of them hissed. Mr. Williams (Dem.) of Mississippi shouted that the company knew it could not exploit the Philippines if Bryan was elected. After much noise, just as the vote was to be taken, Mr. Lents (Dem.) of Ohio arose to make a parliamentary inquiry.

arose to make a parliamentary inquiry.
"I would like to inquire," said whether the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hull) can vote on this propos

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry," replied the Speaker, sternly, while the Republicans jeered and hissed. Hull Voted Yes.

When Mr. Hull's name was reached in the roll call, Mr. Lents made the point of order that he could not vote, calling attention to the statement in the digest that members interested in legislation could not

The Speaker announced that each gentleman must be the judge of that for him-

Mr. Hull voted yea. The motion to concur in the Senate amendments was carried—159 to 134. Four Republicans—Messrs. Loud of California McCall of Massachusetts, Mann of Illinois lation for the Government of the Louisiana | and Driscoll of New York-voted with the Democrats against the motion, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, answered "pres-ent," but was not paired. The final conference report on the Indian

> The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hemen-way (Rep.) of Indiana, Warner (Rep.) of Illinois, Long (Rep.) of Kansas, Newlands (Silver) of Nevada, and Maddox (Dem.) of leorgia on the committee to frame a bill regarding employes of the House during the recess.

> The House then, at 6:15, took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, the time between 9 and 11 in the morning to be de-

Prerogative of Lieutenant Governo Defined by Attorney General.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Jefferson City, Mo., March 1.-The opinio of the Attorney General in an interesting question regarding the prerogative of the Lieutenant Governor in deciding tie votes

was read in the Senate to-day. A vote of 15 to 15 on the adoption of a amendment to a bill was decided by Lie

amendment to a bill was decided by Lieutenant Governor Lee. Senator Haynes objected to the decision, contending that in the formulation of legislation the Lieutenant Governor had no vote. He pointed to the clause in the State Constitution which provides that a majority of the members elected to each house shoulds be required for the passage of a bill.

Lieutenant Governor Lee contended that he was a member of the Senate, elected at large.

The latter contention was sustained.

"I have examined the Constitution of our State upon the subject, as well as the Constitutions of our various sister States," said the Attorney General's opinion, "and, after making proper comparison thereof, have arrived at the conclusion that you are entitled to a casting vote when the Senate is a tie upon any question properly before it, whether on final passage of a bill or otherwise."

ILLINOIS HOUSE ADJOURNED. Will Reconvene on March 4-Pur-

dunn's Railroad Bill. Springfield, Ill., March 1-Only about twenty members were present in the House this morning and the session was a brief

The Senate bill providing the manner in which territory may be disconnected from a city or village was read for the first time and sent to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Representative Purdunn's bill to require railroads to maintain electric signal belis at all crossings was advanced to second reading.

ST. LOUIS WOMEN IN CLUB WORK

PHILIPPINE AMENDMENTS,

Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its regular meeting Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward T. Campbell, No. 4114 Delmar boulevard. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Ed Burke Pickett were the hosteness of the day. Mrs. Pickett were the hosteness of the day. Mrs. Pickett was too fit to be present small to the constant much to the co The day. Mrs. Pickett was too it to be present, much to the regret of her friends. The chapter regent, Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, was in the chair, and the regular business preceded the social hour. The report of the chapter's delegate to the Continental Congress of the national society, held at Washington last week, was the feature of the afternoon. It was read by Miss Anna Force, recording secretary. The registrar, Mrs. George Carrie, reported the ames of several new members

names of several new members.

Mrs. George Carrie and Mrs. Ray Doug-lass sang a duet, and afterwards each sang solos. Mrs. Marshall P. Drury recited a charming selection from "As You Like It." Among those present were: Mesdames— William Magill

Wade, Henry Whitesides, D. J. Matteson. Milton C. Marshall, Charles C. Cox, Hinman Clarke, Ford Smith, William G. Moore, H. B. Grubbs, Stark. John Roberts, James Y. Player, Mary Polk Branch, Houston T. Force, John Ralston. John Raiston.
Samuel Green.
Joseph Perry.
Thomas Crouch.
Richard Bostick.
R. N. Spencer.
H. N. Spencer.
H. N. Spencer.
Robert Brooks,
George Massenga
Frank Cram.
O. E. Bayless,
Theodore Plumm Chew.
Ernest Southwell,
Jackson Johnson,
Oscar Johnson,
Philip Hale,
Marshall P. Drury,
Stock

leorge T. Cram, Bolsseau.

Bolsseau, Misses— Green of Missi Nettle Hale,

Carrington. Wilmoth Evans.

lack, olumbus Hale, Shreve Carter, Kretschmar. Louise Dalton, Hough, Newell,

Chart Club Drawing-rooms will be held on Monday March 4, at 3 p. m., by Miss Wilson, No. 5024 Westminster place: Tuesday, March 5, 11 a. m., by Mrs. Theodore Shelton, No. 467 Lindell boulevard; Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Mrs. J. G. Lemelius, No. 1225 St. Ange avenue: Wednesday, March 6, 11 a. m., by Mrs. William Eggleston, at the Cabanne Club: Thursday, March 7, at 3 p. m., by Miss Margbury, No. 321 Flad avenue; and Saturday, March 9, 11 a. m., by Mrs. Maria Johnson, at the Hotel Berlin.

The Union Musical Club will give its sev enth concert of the season this afternoon at Memorial Hall, Mr. Homer Moore being the artist of the afternoon. He will lecture, the artist of the atternoon. He will lecture, illustrating with songs, on the "Influence of Wagner On Recent Opera." his music being taken from the operas of "Pagliacet." "Queen of Sheba." "Herodiade." "Mephistopheles." "Boabdil." "Falstaff." "Gwendoline." "Die Versunkenet Glocke" and Richard Strauss's opera of "Guntram." The many strauss's opera of "Guntram." ard Strauss's opera of "Guntram." cital promises to be one of the most interesting of the winter.

Mrs. C. J. Luyties and Miss Ross will entertain the Rubinstein Club on Tuesday evening. March 5, at Beyer's Hall, No. 1899

The Morning Choral entertained various

women's music clubs of town as well as large numbers of friends resterday mornlarge numbers of Irlends resterday morning with the first lecture-recital on Wagnerian topics, given by Mr. Ernest R. Kroeger, at Recital Hall, the Odeon.

The speaker treated of Wagner music as a whole at this first morning meeting, playing the various opera motifs, and explaining the influences under which Wagner wrote some of his early works. Many nice

wrote some of his early works. Many nice points hitherto hazy were brought out and elucidated to the satisfaction of the audience, which insisted, as a finale, that the musician should play the "Magio Fire Music" from "Slegfried."

Hereafter the three remaining recitals will begin promptly at ii o'clock. The next morning, Friday, March 8, will be devoted to "Tristan and Isolde."

Mrs. Charles A. Nelson, of No. 4750 Cook avenue, entertained the Schumann Club on Tuesday evening. This club grows in strength and numbers. It will be represented in the Federation of Clubs in Cincin-nati in May. In the absence of the regular accompanist, Mr. Lucien E. Becker, the work was performed by Mr. Cari Geisser. The following programme was rendered:
Plano-Duo-Overture, Post and Pessant, Supperium Plano Solo-Noctures.

Miss Ella Cabalan

Tolin obligato, Miss Susio B. Code Piano Solo—(a) Nocturna ... Dob

(b) The Flatterer ... Chamin
Miss Neille Paulding.

(c) Could I ... Weaves.

Trio Symphony Concertant

Two violins and pla

Miss Susie B. Cuddy, Mr. J. H.

Regular Saturday sale takes place . Saturday morning at 10:20 o'clock at salesrooms, 1508-15-12 Chouteau avanue, mense quantities of furniture, car stoves and other miscellaneous article sold at very nominal figures.

ANNUITY FOR MRS. LABRAM.

Wife of Engineer Killed at Kimberley Is Cared For.

bram, widow of the late George Labram, who was killed during the slege of Kimberley, while there as constructing engineer for the De Beers Mining Company, has received notification that the De Beers com-pany has settled on her an annuity of 200 during her life and an annuity on her son of \$1,000 until he shall become of age. The boy is at present 12 years old. This money boy is at present 12 years old. This money is in addition to the sum of \$5,000 recently awarded Mrs. Labram by the British Government in recognition of the services of her husband to the Government in the defense of Kimberley. Through the genius and resource of Labram the famous "Long Ceeil" gun was constructed at Kimberley when the war was begun, and was the only weapon in town that possessed sufficient range to keep the Boers at a respectful distance.

Mrs. Labram, who now lives with her parents in Aurora, was with her husband in South Africa until within about a year in South Africa until within about a year of the breaking out of the war. Because of the threatening conditions she had come home, and he was to have followed her within a month. The officials of the De Beers company, however, realized how valuable his services would be in case of a siege, and caused him to delay his departmental the Boers had cut off Kimberies from the world.

Labram was killed in his hotel by Boer shell, but a few days before the state of Kimberiey was raised. British official have since acknowledged that Labram genius was all that saved Kimberiey from capture.

Departmental Notes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 1.—A civil service eramination will be held at Elgin, Ill., April 2 to fill the positions of clerk and carrier. Lamm R. Walker has been appointed a substitute letter carrier at Pittsburg, Kas. J. G. Hanson, letter carrier at Galveston, has been promoted from 500 to 850.

Alexander Stigger of Brownsville, Tut., has been appointed an engineer at Fedicark, Tex.

Joseph L. O'Brien of St. Louis has been appointed a plumber at Fort Grant, Aris. Samuel L. Walker of P., huska, Ok., been appointed a blacksmith at Fort lard, N. M.